

SAY MADERO ASKS IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS

Peace Negotiations Are Called Off by the Government.

JAUREZ BATTLE TODAY

Mexico Modifies Reply to America's Protests.

EL PASO, Texas, April 22.—It is reported here as the last phase of the situation in Mexico that the government officials of the City of Mexico have called all negotiations for peace at an end, the demands made upon the government, especially that for the resignation of President Diaz within five months, being regarded as impossible. Such an ultimatum from the rebel leader, the officials say, can not be considered as a basis for further negotiations for an armistice.

Attack Again Postponed.
JUAREZ, Mexico, April 22.—Francisco L. Madero, father of the insurrection leader, arrived at the camp of his son outside this city yesterday afternoon, on a peace mission from the south. He is reported to be bearing the terms upon which the government will consider an armistice.

On his arrival General Madero notified the commander of the federal garrison that the attack he had planned would be postponed for another twenty-four hours, until three o'clock this afternoon, pending a consideration of the offers of the Diaz ministry.

The federal received cheering word yesterday to the effect that cavalry and artillery are being hurried to their relief from the besieging insurgents.

More War Supplies.
BERNE, Switzerland, April 21.—The Swiss firearms factory here is working night and day, filling a big order for guns from the Mexican government.

Change of Heart.
WASHINGTON, April 21.—It is announced that Mexico has modified its reply to the American protest of danger to American citizens. Mexico's reply, received yesterday, contained counter charges and an intimation that American citizens were violating the neutrality laws.

Americans Released.
CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.—President Diaz has ordered the release of Blatt and Converse, the two American citizens captured in arms and held at Chihuahua on a charge of violation of neutrality.

Would Withdraw Troops.
WASHINGTON, April 21.—Victor Berger, the Socialist member of the house, today presented a petition signed by 90,000 names, asking the withdrawal of American troops from the Mexican border, on the ground that their presence is aiding to suppress a just struggle for liberty.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSES IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The house of representatives today passed the Canadian reciprocity measure, which was introduced in the special session by Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee and one of the Democratic leaders. The Underwood bill is practically the same as the McCall bill, introduced at the last session by Republican Representative McCall.

MIKADO HONORS THREE OF EMPIRE'S GREATEST MEN

TOKIO, April 22.—Imperial honors to three distinguished Japanese statesmen and soldiers were announced by the Emperor yesterday.

General Marquis Katsura, the prime minister of the Empire, has been elevated to the rank of a prince for distinguished services during the war with Russia and for his statesmanship as minister of war and leader of the cabinet.

Count Jutaro Komura, the present minister of foreign affairs, who has served as ambassador to Great Britain and other of the European countries, and who was one of the signers of the treaty of Portsmouth, has been created a marquis.

General Terachi, the present minister of war, will be known in future as Count Terachi.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. It has never been known to fail even in most severe and dangerous cases, and its cost is not beyond the means of any one. For sale at all Dealers. Heaton Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

PLACE CHARGES AGAINST VESSEL

SUMMARY OF CONTENTIONS OF GOVERNMENT OVER ORTERIC.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
If there is any provision of the United States passenger carrying law that the Weir liner Orteric has not broken it is not officially known. The findings of the federal grand jury and the others that have been camping on the trail of the Orteric defects for the past week (and which have not yet been officially made public) seem to point to the fact that that same passenger law is a sorry looking object, now that the Orteric has gone through it.
In the lack of hospital space, in the lack of sanitary accommodations of the most urgent nature, in the lack of ventilation, in the lack of cleanliness and in the failure to separate the sexes, the government contends that the Orteric has broken the law. The vessel itself, through its officers, agents, or attorneys deny part of these charges and are said to admit others.

The conclusions of those who have been on board investigating are that while those laws have been broken, it has been the result of carelessness rather than an attempt to save money on the part of anybody concerned. It is conceded that the immigrants have probably been treated better on board the vessel, in the way of food and courtesy than they were ever treated before in their lives, but, says the government, they were not treated sufficiently well to comply with the demands of the government.

Hospital Lack.
The vessel, claims the government, violated the law as to hospital space insofar that the hospital space required by law was not furnished. The "ship" is said to admit the allegation. The vessel also admittedly violated the provisions of the law relating to her manly feet, it having been lacking in several features.

These were probably the lesser violations, although they were sufficient in themselves to get the ship into trouble, one of the most serious points advanced against her being the lack of decent cleanliness.

While the officers of the vessel assert that this lack of cleanliness was the fault of the immigrants, the United States will claim that no means of being clean were afforded them. Twenty days before the ship arrived, it seems, a bath was fixed up and not before then. This bath consisted of nothing except a faucet where one of the immigrants, could if he or she chose get under it and utilize it in full sight of everyone. There were basins in the public wash rooms but it was also impossible to use these for bathing purpose outside of the use for which they were intended.

Sanitary.
As to the sanitary arrangements, these appeared to be equally bad if not worse. There were accommodations on the upper deck, but there were none on the deck below where some passengers were kept. Anyone desiring to use the lavatory had to walk up two companion ways if they "lived" on the lower deck and one if they were quartered on the deck above. Those too sick or otherwise unable to make the climb were seriously inconvenienced, as there were no substitutes for the lacking accommodations except those made by the passengers for themselves, with the result that the decks, according to the allegations, became filthy. No buckets were provided and the maternity hospital ward is also said to have lacked the necessary requirements to the same degree.

Tarred the Deck.
The method of cleaning the deck was a smothering one. At no time, according to the government inspectors, were the decks washed, but tar was spread over the filth and dirt and this in turn strewn with sawdust. The second doctor of the ship is said to have complained frequently to his chief over the stench which arose from this method, which was said to have been simply sickening.

The captain and officers were given authority by law to muster the passengers and their mattresses on the upper deck and are, indeed, required to do so. They claim that the passengers refused to answer the calls, but the fact remains that from the time the vessel left until she arrived at Honolulu ninety-five per cent. of the mattresses were never aired.

Ventilation.
The law requires that these things should have been aired and also requires a specific standard of ventilation, the ventilation of the Orteric, according to the charges, being defective, the regulations not being complied with. The ventilation was particularly not sufficient when it became necessary to batten down the hatches, and where this necessity arose it appears that the percentage of infant mortality invariably increased. There was an electric plant on board, but there seem to be no electric fans.

"Battle of the Line."
It appears that when the ship was in the equatorial waters, a scrap occurred between the Spanish and the Portuguese, who have never been known to possess overmuch aloha one for the other, and this affair is jokingly referred to by government officials as the "battle of the line." Two wine is described as the cause for this little scrap but there were apparently "no casualties" for the records are silent in this respect.

The law making the separation of the sexes in certain respects mandatory never seems to have been greatly complied with but the government will allege that after the "battle of the line" there was hardly any attempt at all to comply with the regulations, claiming further that the construction of the vessel itself violated these laws. One of the things said to be admitted is that after the scrap the Portuguese and Spaniards were kept apart, which resulted in the indiscriminate mingling of men and women contrary to the statutes.

Food Good, but—
The food appears to have been good

SUGAR TARIFF CAN NOT BE REDUCED, SAYS UNDERWOOD

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee Gives Assurance to Sugar Men for the Present.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Abolition sugar interests have asked the ways and means committee of the house to place sugar on the free list among the other tariff changes proposed for this session of congress.

(Special Cable to The Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee in the Democratic house of representatives, made a significant remark on the floor of the house this afternoon, in relation to the proposed Democratic action regarding the tariff on sugar. While it is the desire of the Democrats to amend the sugar tariff by lowering the duties, he said, the matter could not be taken up for action at this time. Until the Democrats are able to de-



REPRESENTATIVE UNDERWOOD OF ALABAMA.

vis some revenue substitute for sugar, he said, the present tariff can not be abandoned.

SPECIAL PROPERTY TAX AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE IN POSSIBLE BELT ROAD EMERGENCY

Opposition unexpected cropped up at the third reading of H. B. 266, which provides for a special property tax, not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent, to make up any deficiency in the revenue which might be caused by the placing of a limit of one and one-fourth per cent. upon the property tax of the Territory. The bill provides that the tax can be placed in any year when the legislature does not sit, with the approval of the Governor.

Representative Keliini opposed it on the floor of the house. He argued that it was giving the Governor too much power and would be a temptation for running up expenses by giving the executive the right to place a special tax to enable departments to pay claims without the legislature having anything to say about it. He held that passing

the bill was going on the wrong tack. Rice, chairman of the finance committee, replied that the Governor would rather cut down expenses than increase taxes.

"I introduced this bill at the request of the Governor to provide funds for certain expenses in the face of the contingency that the Governor's veto would be overridden," added Rice.

Then Representative Watkins came out flatfooted. "Why not call a spade a spade?" he asked scornfully. "If the senate overrides the Governor's veto this bill is necessary to enable the Territory to pay the counties for those belt roads. There is no money in the appropriation bill for the work and this bill would be necessary."

With this expression of its purpose there was a general lining up in favor of the bill, only three voting against it, Keliini, Yates and Moanui.

HOUSE INDORSES KAU DITCH PROPOSITION WITH RESOLUTION AND BILL, AFTER FIGHT

The Kau ditch proposition is now "up to" congress and John T. McCrosson begins to see a little daylight ahead. Yet even at the last moment there was a fight against it and before the house passed the senate bill granting the right of eminent domain to McCrosson and his associates the opposition had to be fought down.

The bill passed third reading without amendment by a vote of twenty-two to six, and was sent to the Governor.

Shortly afterwards the senate concurred in the resolution petitioning congress to grant the necessary franchise and rights of way for the great irrigating ditch came up for adoption.

Representative Yates of Hawaii opposed the scheme, not, as he explained, because it was not a good one, but because the people in Kau did not need the water yet, and it would be time

enough to grant these rights when the people asked for them. He said there were thousands of acres of cane fields there which could grow cane, but that the Hutchinson sugar plantation refused to contract with any of the home-steeders for cane, consequently it was not lack of water, but lack of market, that was against the people.

Representative Towse stated that it was simply a private quarrel between the manager of the plantation and the home-steeders but that the ditch would enable so much more land to be opened that it would pay some other plantation to put up a mill in that district.

Representative Coney stated that with the building of the ditch it would mean the spending of between three and four million dollars in Hawaii within the next five years and would increase values to the amount of \$600,000 in taxes a year.

After a little scrap between Keliini and Towse the resolution was adopted nearly unanimously.

passenger regulations under the act of 1882, it should largely rest with Agent A. J. Campbell of the territorial board of immigration who inspected the vessel which he chartered to bring the immigrants from Spain and Portugal, and is reported to have gone through the vessel before an immigrant was taken aboard.

The question has now arisen as to who is just to blame for the oversight—the ship's people or the Territory's immigration agent. The Orteric may not sail for several days.

VOLCANO IS VERY ACTIVE AT PRESENT

George Lycurgus, who returned from Hawaii yesterday morning, on the Mauna Loa, says that the volcano is very active. The "inland" that used to float on the molten lava has been flooded by the fiery liquid and is now cut in two. The lava has risen some twenty feet or so in the pit, and "Old Faithful" is playing up in great style. The volcano has played havoc with the volcano tourist traffic, and Lycurgus is very despondent about the future.

"Honolulu has to be cleaned up," he says, "or we might as well go out of the tourist business altogether."

"He knows all the best people in town." "Why doesn't he associate with them, then?" "They know him,"—Cleveland Leader.

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MILVERTON IN A MESS AGAIN

HIS HOLIDAY WITHOUT LEAVE WAS A TRIFLE TOO RAW.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Why was Deputy City Attorney Milverton absent in Kona without leave of absence from the board for about two months, and, why during all this time, was his salary paid by the city, during which time City Attorney Cathcart asked for a raise in salary owing to his increased duties?

These are questions which supervisor Eben Low asked the mayor and the board last night. Nobody could give an answer and at the suggestion of Mr. Low the mayor appointed a committee of one to ascertain just how it happened that Mr. Milverton was away from his duties, leaving the board without a consulting attorney on its meeting nights, and the committee of one is Mr. Low.

Mr. Low asked the mayor what was the custom as to leaves of absence for officers and employees of the city, and if there was such a custom to grant leaves of absence, did the pay of the absentees go on? The mayor replied that when leave of absence is granted the pay goes on.

"Suppose he leaves without first obtaining leave of absence, does his pay go on?" persisted Mr. Low. To this there was no answer. Mr. Low then went on to state that the board had been without a consulting attorney at three or four meetings, and that the deputy attorney had been in Kona, Hawaii, on legal business of his own and not connected with the city government, and had been there for about two months. He wanted to know if the city had to pay the salary. Mayor Fern suggested that Mr. Low should consult the head of the legal department.

Mr. Low then asked if the board had not some power in the matter. The mayor said it was up to the board. Mr. Low explained that his questions were merely for the purpose of getting information. The mayor stated that heretofore it has been the custom for officials to obtain leave of absence. However, Mr. Milverton had been absent for a long time, and although the attorney's department had three attorneys, not one attended meetings for the past two months.

Mr. Low, at the suggestion of the mayor, asked the clerk if the deputy had asked for a leave of absence, and the clerk replied there was nothing on record.

"Then I think this matter ought to be referred to a special committee," said Mr. Low. The motion was seconded by Mr. McClellan, and carried unanimously.

The Poi Question.

Mr. McClellan then suggested that the poi ordinance, or at least the workable parts thereof, be translated into Chinese for the benefit of the poi manufacturers, so that they would know just how to put their manufactures into condition to comply with the provisions of the new ordinance. There was a good deal of uncertainty among the poi men as to what they should do, and if the ordinance be interpreted, it would simplify matters. He stated that as far as he knew all were willing to go ahead, but did not know what was expected of them.

Supervisor Low thought this was establishing a bad precedent, and if adopted, Portuguese and Japanese and Hawaiians could all ask that certain ordinances be translated for their benefit. Mr. Low stated that the poi men had fought the board in the courts and their counsel could easily supply them with the necessary information.

Mayor and Auto Limits.
Mayor Fern called attention to the dusty condition of Kalakaua avenue, particularly a stretch of about 2000 feet in the vicinity of Captain Bennett's house. That stretch should be left to keep down the dust or the auto speed limits should be extended to Diamond Head and autos prevented from going faster than fifteen miles an hour.

He asked the county engineer for figures as to cost of oiling. At the suggestion of Mr. Low the matter was left to the county engineer and road supervisor to prepare figures and present them at the next meeting.

The report of the committee on ways and means, notifying the board that an auto costing \$2000 had been purchased for the city was approved.

The building and plumbing inspector asked for an auto on the ground that the area he had to cover with a horse and buggy is too large and he could cover the area in much less time. McClellan stated he approved the suggestion as he had to cover the entire district of Honolulu, as well as the countryside. He stated that the Libby people would build a town in Koolau and he would have to inspect the plumbing. A horse could not cover the great distances. Oftentimes jobs were held up because he could not get around to them all when wanted. He had to inspect work where he has first visited. A small auto at \$60 a month would solve the problem.

Eben Low thought the board was indulging in too many autos. The police wanted a couple of machines. The matter should be investigated. Amann, however, seconded the motion, and it passed.

The treasurer reported receipts, \$51,559.72, and disbursements, \$46,159.08 for March.

The mayor presented an invitation to the Oahu Improvement Committee to attend the health mass meeting at the Young Hotel at eight o'clock and he advised cutting the board meeting short in order that the members could attend. The suggestion was adopted.

The mayor presented communications from the superintendent of public works and city engineer, referring to the house resolution calling for the removal of the wall surrounding the Central Grammar School grounds.

The superintendent expressed the opinion that this was a matter which called for the attention of the board of supervisors. The matter was referred to the ways and means committee and city engineer.

COMPROMISE FOR NATIONAL PARK

NEW BOUNDARIES SUGGESTED FOR KILAUEA TO DISARM OPPOSITION.

After wrestling with house concurrent resolution number thirteen for weeks, the committee on public lands submitted a report to the house late yesterday suggesting a compromise for the boundaries of the proposed Kilauea National Park.

Representative J. H. Coney, who introduced the resolution petitioning congress to set aside about 40,000 acres for the park and taking in the fern forest and the crater of Kilauea, was afraid the report would not be made in time and during the morning session asked that the house consider it in committee of the whole.

But Chairman Affonso promised to have the report ready by the afternoon and it was submitted and will be acted upon today. He explained that there had been opposition to the boundaries, as first set, because it took in a large area of land used by one of the big companies for fattening cattle.

By the compromise it is hoped to disarm those who would have opposed the bill in congress because of private interests, yet at the same time save to the people of the Territory and the country one of the greatest attractions to travelers in the world, a wonderful crater of a living volcano and fern and ohia forests found nowhere else.

The report of the committee, in part, with the new boundaries as proposed under the compromise, set out in technical terms of a surveyor, are as follows:

Compromise Proposed.

"Your committee held considerable hearings, at which various and diverse persons and interests were represented. Your committee has had a new survey arranged under which some pasture land of approximately one thousand acres is left off the proposed Kilauea National Park. Your committee found from the arguments advanced during these hearings that the land is very valuable for ranch-fattening purposes and does not contain anything which really should be included in the reservation area. Your committee has attached hereto a revised description, which it recommends be substituted for that attached to the said house concurrent resolution No. 13. "With said altered description, your committee recommends that the resolution be adopted."

The new boundaries are as follows:

"Including portions of the lands of Kapapala and Keaunohu, in the district of Kau, and Kahaulea, Pananui and Apua, in the district of Puna, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

"Beginning at a point on the west edge of the Keamoku Aa Flow (Lava Flow of 1823), from which point the true azimuth and distance to Government Survey Trig. Station 'Ohaika' is 166 deg. 20 min. 6350.0 feet, and running by true azimuths:

"Along the west edge of the Keamoku Lava Flow in a northeasterly and northwesterly direction, the direct azimuth and distance being 194 deg. 45 min. 15,118.0 feet;

"256 deg. 51 min. 23,000 feet, more or less, across the lands of Kapapala and Keaunohu to the southwest boundary of the land of Olua;

"329 deg. 31 min. 16,200 feet, more or less, along the land of Olua;

"360 deg. 00 min. 3500 feet, more or less, along the land of Keau;

"334 deg. 00 min. 7000 feet along the land of Kahaulea;

"281 deg. 00 min. 30,455 feet, more or less, across the land of Kahaulea, passing through the north corner of the land of Pananui to the north corner of the land of Lanepaki;

"31 deg. 30 min. 13,200 feet, more or less, along the land of Lanepaki and across the land of Pananui;

"89 deg. 40 min. 32,255 feet, more or less, across the lands of Pananui, Apua and Keaunohu to 'Pali-lele-o-Kalihipaa', the boundary point on the Keaunohu-Kapapala boundary;

"62 deg. 50 min. 6200 feet across the land of Kapapala;

"101 deg. 00 min. 17,700 feet across the land of Kapapala to a small cone about 1500 feet southwest of 'Puu Koa' Trig. Station;

"166 deg. 20 min. 21,000 feet across the land of Kapapala to the point of beginning.

"Area 38,275 acres."

vacate building and premises on South street, now used for the making of concrete water pipes. The matter was referred to the road committee, with power to act.

Dr. J. T. Wayson, city physician, asked for authorization for the employment of a trained nurse for his department. Doctor Wayson notified the board he had appointed Doctor Moore as assistant county physician, and Miss Arnold, a graduate of a Los Angeles training school, as nurse.

The draft of an ordinance providing for the establishing of permanent grades and lines of streets, highways, public thoroughfares, etc., in the City and County of Honolulu was presented and referred to the road committee.

Doctor Wayson asked permission to oil the street in front of his office and residence owing to the duty condition along his entire frontage. Referred to the road committee with power to act.

Doctor Wayson asked the city to furnish the oil and he will furnish the labor.

G. H. Gora, city engineer, submitted estimates of the cost of laying a storm sewer from Puu to Alakaia in Halakula street and macadamizing the street with ciled macadam, amounting to about \$4000.

James Jagger, secretary of the Empire Building Company, stated that the tenants of the Empire building complain of the nuisance caused by these running the auto back and forth on Bethel street and he asked the board to withdraw the privilege.

F. H. Billing was appointed pond-master for Waihee, Koolau and Puu.